

- Males have significantly higher rates of treatment need and higher rates of treatment utilization than females across all measures.
- Whites have significantly higher rates of treatment need and higher rates of treatment utilization than non-whites.
- Among those arrested for alcohol offenses, a significantly higher proportion needs treatment than do remaining arrestees. A slightly higher proportion of those arrested for drug offenses need treatment than remaining groups. Although those arrested for alcohol offenses have a higher need for treatment than any other group of arrestees, they are less likely (14%) to have recently received treatment than those arrested for drug offenses (17%).

Variations in the Treatment Gap by Region, Age, Gender, Race, and Offense

- The treatment gap is defined as the proportion of those needing treatment but not receiving it. The lifetime treatment gap at non-urban sites is higher than the treatment gap among all adult SANTA arrestees. Among arrestees in non-urban sites who have ever needed treatment, 42% have never received treatment. This is significantly higher than the corresponding figure for the entire adult SANTA sample (33%). On the other hand, the current treatment gap is lower for non-urban than for other adult SANTA arrestees. In non-urban sites, 73% of those needing treatment are not receiving it, while for the entire adult SANTA sample the corresponding proportion is 80%.
- Although Memphis has larger treatment gaps than Nashville or Knoxville/Knox County, the differences are not striking, but the treatment gaps in non-urban SANTA sites are strikingly different than those in Memphis, Nashville, and Knoxville/Knox County.
- While 78% of males currently needing treatment are not receiving it, nearly 87% of females currently needing treatment are not obtaining it. On the other hand, essentially identical proportions of whites and blacks/other races who currently need treatment are not receiving it (80%). Treatment gaps peak among arrestees aged 20-24 and decline for older ages. Treatment gaps are less among older prisoners (ages 35+), although still high (68%-75%).
- The treatment gap is largest for alcohol offenses. Among those arrested for these crimes, 37% of those who have ever needed treatment have never received it, and 86% of those with a current need for treatment are not getting it. The treatment gap is least among those arrested for drug offenses. Among those arrested for drug